

Unit ATLAS



Patterns of Physical Geography

Use the Unit Atlas to add to your knowledge of Europe. As you look at the maps and charts, notice geographic patterns and specific details about the region. For example, the chart gives details about the rivers and mountains of Europe.

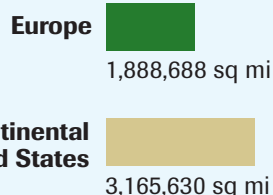
After studying the graphs and physical map on these two pages, jot down answers to the questions below in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

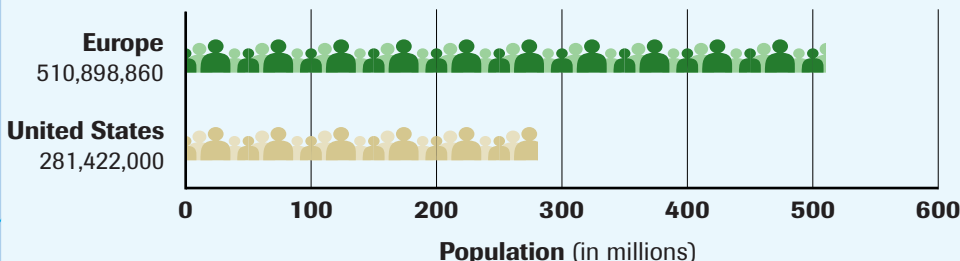
1. Compare Europe's size and population to that of the United States. Based on that data, how might the population densities of the two compare?
2. Compare Europe's longest river, the Danube, to the Mississippi. How much difference is there in the lengths?
3. Which countries have many mountains? How might those mountains affect human life there?

Comparing Data

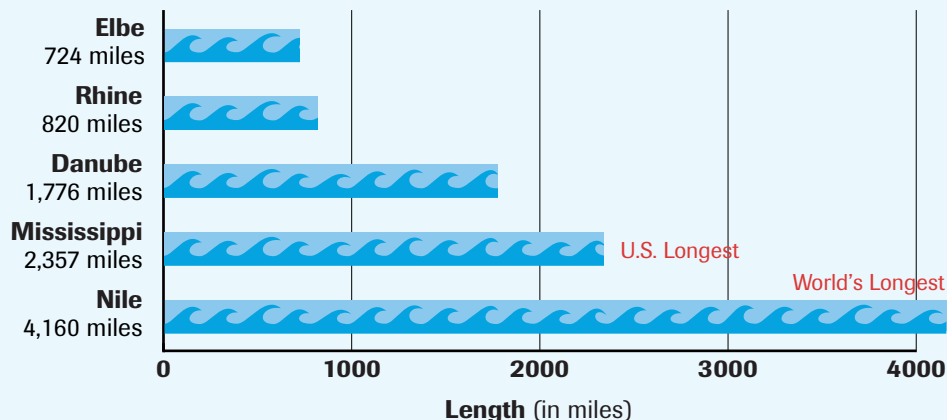
Landmass



Population



Rivers



Mountains



For updated statistics on Europe...



Europe: Physical



EUROPE

Unit ATLAS

Patterns of Human Geography

After World War I (1914–1918), the political map of Europe changed radically. Empires disappeared, and new countries were born. Study the political maps of Europe in 1914 and Europe today to see what changes took place in the 20th century. Then answer these questions in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

1. Which nations appear on the map of Europe today but don't appear on the 1914 map?
2. Which nations existed in 1914 but no longer exist today?
3. Which nations are larger now than they were in 1914?
4. Which nations are smaller than they were in 1914?

Europe, 1914



Europe: Political



Unit ATLAS

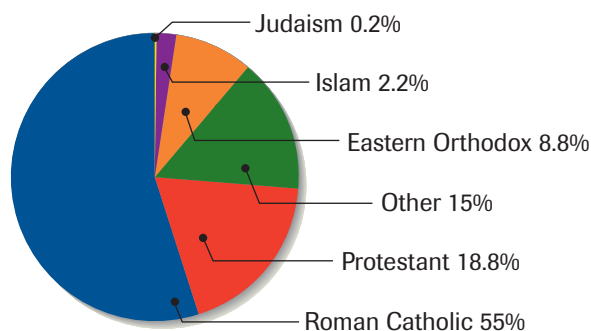
Regional Patterns

These two pages contain a pie graph and three thematic maps. The pie graph shows the religions of Europe. The maps show other important features of Europe: its generally mild climate, its diversity of languages, and its high population density. After studying these two pages, answer the questions below in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

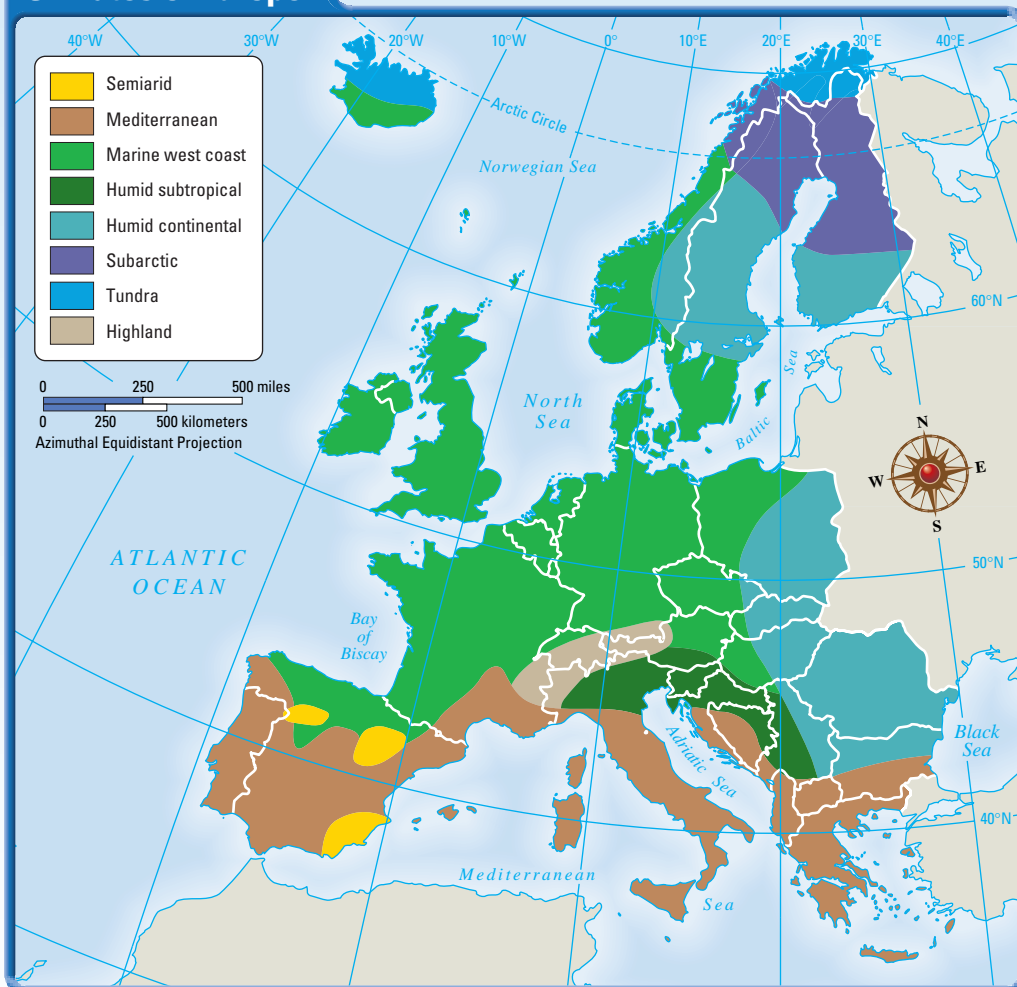
1. Where are the coldest climates to be found in Europe? Is the population density high or low in those areas? Give possible reasons for that pattern.
2. What do you notice about the number of languages in Europe? Do they belong to one language group or several? Explain whether the pattern of languages would be more likely to increase or decrease conflict in the region.

Major Religions of Europe*



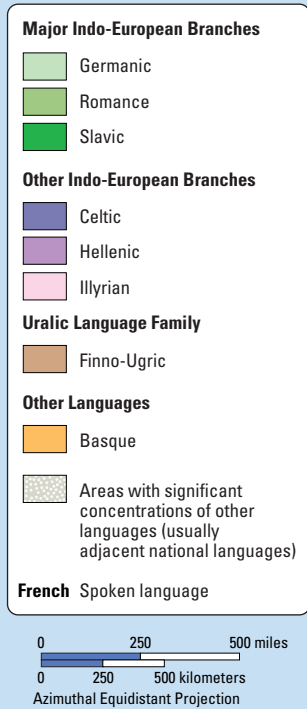
* Does not include Andorra, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, San Marino, or the Vatican
SOURCE: CIA World Factbook, 1999

Climates of Europe



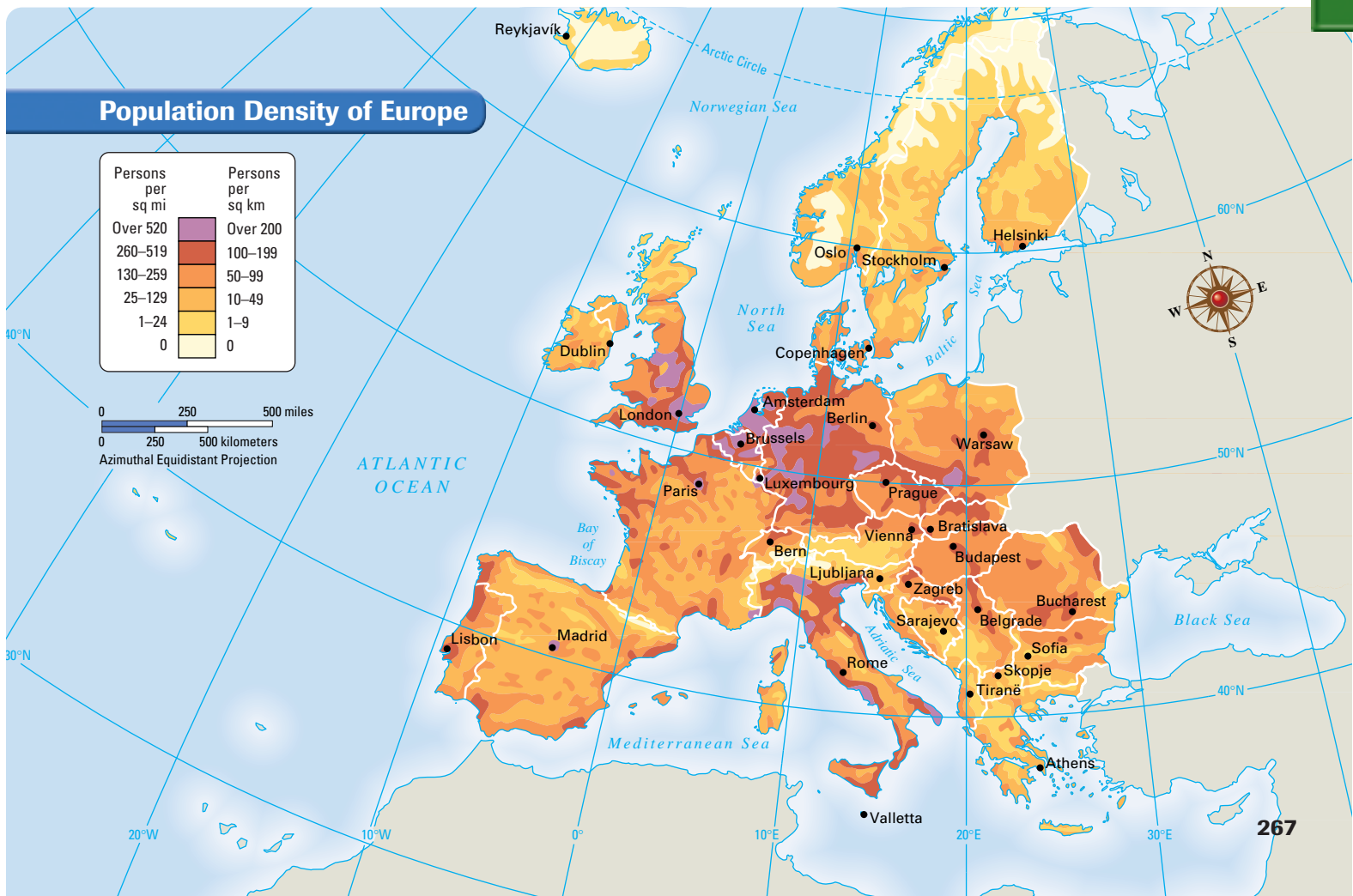
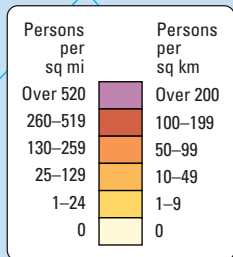


Languages of Europe



EUROPE

Population Density of Europe





Regional Data File

Study the charts on the countries of Europe. In your notebook, answer these questions.

Making Comparisons

1. Make a list of the top five European countries in GDP. Where are each of these countries located, relative to the rest of Europe? What pattern do you notice?
2. Look at Albania's life expectancy, infant mortality, and number of doctors. Judging from these statistics, does Albania have good health care?
3. Use the map on page 265 to choose a country in Eastern Europe. How many televisions and cars does it have per 1,000 people? How does that compare to the United States?

(continued on page 270)

Notes:

^a A comparison of the prices of the same items in different countries is used to figure these data.

^b Includes water, when figures are available.

For updated statistics on Europe . . .



| Country Flag | Country/ Capital | Population (2000) | Life Expectancy (years) (2000) | Birthrate (per 1,000 pop.) (2000) | Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2000) |
|--------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Albania Tiranë | 3,431,000 | 71 | 19 | 41.3 |
| | Andorra Andorra la Vella | 67,000 | 83 | 11 | 6.4 |
| | Austria Vienna | 8,094,000 | 78 | 10 | 4.9 |
| | Belgium Brussels | 10,246,000 | 78 | 11 | 5.6 |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina Sarajevo | 3,809,000 | 73 | 13 | 25.2 |
| | Bulgaria Sofia | 8,152,000 | 71 | 8 | 14.9 |
| | Croatia Zagreb | 4,600,000 | 73 | 11 | 8.2 |
| | Czech Republic Prague | 10,275,000 | 75 | 9 | 4.6 |
| | Denmark Copenhagen | 5,330,000 | 77 | 12 | 4.7 |
| | Finland Helsinki | 5,177,000 | 78 | 11 | 4.2 |
| | France Paris | 59,353,000 | 79 | 13 | 4.8 |
| | Germany Berlin | 82,141,000 | 77 | 9 | 4.7 |
| | Greece Athens | 10,596,000 | 78 | 10 | 6.7 |
| | Hungary Budapest | 10,020,000 | 71 | 9 | 8.9 |
| | Iceland Reykjavík | 281,000 | 80 | 15 | 4.0 |
| | Ireland Dublin | 3,795,000 | 76 | 15 | 6.2 |
| | Italy Rome | 57,820,000 | 78 | 9 | 5.5 |
| | Liechtenstein Vaduz | 33,000 | 73 | 14 | 5.1 |
| | Luxembourg Luxembourg | 438,000 | 77 | 13 | 5.0 |

Europe 269



Regional Data File

Making Comparisons (continued)

4. Europe has several countries with populations under 100,000 people. Which of these has the smallest total area?
5. Use the map on page 265 to identify the two countries on the Scandinavian Peninsula. For each of those countries, calculate per capita GDP by dividing total GDP by population. Which country has the higher per capita GDP?

Sources:


Europa World Year Book 2000
Human Development Report 2000,
 United Nations
International Data Base, 2000, U.S.
 Census Bureau online
*Merriam-Webster's Geographical
 Dictionary*, 1997
Stateman's Yearbook 2001
2000 World Population Data Sheet,
 Population Reference Bureau
 online
WHO Estimates of Health Personnel,
 World Health Organization online
*World Almanac and Book of Facts
 2000*
World Factbook 2000, CIA online
 N/A = not available

Notes:

- ^a A comparison of the prices of the same items in different countries is used to figure these data.
- ^b Includes land and water, when figures are available.

| Country Flag | Country/ Capital | Population (2000) | Life Expectancy (years) (2000) | Birthrate (per 1,000 pop.) (2000) | Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2000) |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Macedonia Skopje | 2,033,000 | 73 | 15 | 16.3 |
| | Malta Valletta | 390,000 | 77 | 12 | 5.3 |
| | Monaco Monaco | 34,000 | 79 | 20 | 5.9 |
| | Netherlands Amsterdam | 15,921,000 | 78 | 13 | 5.0 |
| | Norway Oslo | 4,487,000 | 79 | 13 | 4.0 |
| | Poland Warsaw | 38,648,000 | 74 | 10 | 8.9 |
| | Portugal Lisbon | 10,013,000 | 76 | 11 | 6.0 |
| | Romania Bucharest | 22,432,000 | 70 | 11 | 20.5 |
| | San Marino San Marino | 27,000 | 80 | 11 | 8.8 |
| | Slovakia Bratislava | 5,401,000 | 73 | 11 | 8.8 |
| | Slovenia Ljubljana | 1,968,000 | 75 | 9 | 5.2 |
| | Spain Madrid | 39,466,000 | 78 | 9 | 5.7 |
| | Sweden Stockholm | 8,866,000 | 80 | 10 | 3.5 |
| | Switzerland Bern | 7,142,000 | 80 | 11 | 4.8 |
| | United Kingdom London | 59,750,000 | 77 | 12 | 5.7 |
| | Vatican City Vatican City | 860 (1999) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Yugoslavia Belgrade | 10,662,000 | 73 | 11 | 10.4 |
| | United States Washington, D.C. | 281,422,000 | 77 | 15 | 7.0 |



| Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1990–1998) | GDP^a (billions \$US) (1999) | Import/Export^a (billions \$US) (1999) | Literacy Rate (percentage) (1991–1998) | Televisions (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1998) | Passenger Cars (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1997) | Total Area^b (square miles) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| 204 | 7.6 | 1.6 / 1.2 | 89 | 250 | 132 | 9,927 |  |
| 261 | 5.3 | 2.7 / 1.8 | 91 | 518 | 321 | 124 |  |
| 664 | 0.9 | Included in figures for France | 100 | 690 | 548 | 0.6 |  |
| 251 | 365.1 | 152.0 / 169.0 | 100 | 543 | 372 | 16,033 |  |
| 413 | 111.3 | 38.6 / 47.3 | 100 | 579 | 399 | 125,050 |  |
| 236 | 276.5 | 40.8 / 27.8 | 99 | 413 | 195 | 124,807 |  |
| 312 | 151.4 | 34.9 / 25.0 | 91 | 542 | 295 | 35,514 |  |
| 184 | 87.4 | 9.6 / 8.4 | 98 | 226 | 106 | 92,042 |  |
| 252 | 0.5 (1997) | Included in figures for Italy | 99 | 346 | 955 | 23 |  |
| 353 | 45.9 | 11.2 / 10.1 | 100 | 402 | 185 | 18,923 |  |
| 228 | 21.4 | 9.7 / 8.4 | 99 | 356 | 343 | 7,819 |  |
| 424 | 677.5 | 137.5 / 112.3 | 97 | 506 | 384 | 195,363 |  |
| 311 | 184.0 | 67.9 / 85.7 | 100 | 531 | 417 | 173,730 |  |
| 323 | 197.0 | 99.0 / 98.5 | 100 | 535 | 460 | 15,942 |  |
| 164 | 1,290.0 | 305.9 / 271.0 | 100 | 645 | 434 | 94,548 |  |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | 100 | N/A | N/A | 0.17 |  |
| 203 | 20.6 | 3.3 / 1.5 | 98 | 27 | 173 | 39,448 |  |
| 251 | 9,255.0 | 820.8 / 663.0 | 97 | 847 | 489 | 3,787,319 |  |